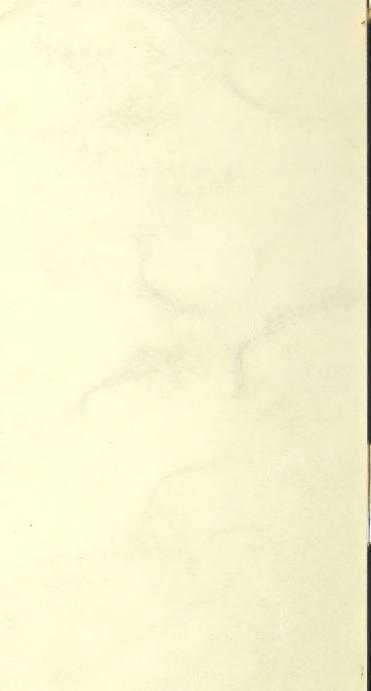
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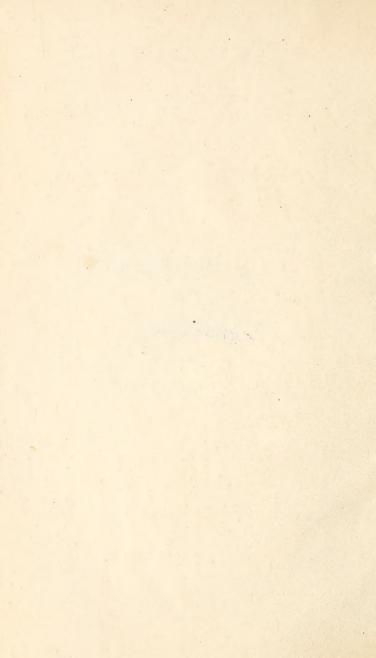




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M'CALLA & STAVELY, PRS., 237-9 DOCK STREET, PHILAD'A.



To Purchasers of Flower Seeds.

WE deem it a necessary precaution as respects our own business reputation, and an act of justice towards our customers, to advise them in advance of purchase, of the frequent disappointments which attend the culture of many varieties of annual flowers, which have European reputation; - and here we would observe, that by far the larger portion of flower seeds sold in this country are imported from abroad. Some among them would really seem to have but slender claim to regard anywhere, whilst others, however beautiful, and much to be desired elsewhere, have proved so difficult of culture with us, where the variations of temperature are great, and severe drought the accompaniment of nearly every summer, as to render them of but little value. Under these circumstances, we have considered it expedient to confine our assortment to a comparatively limited number of varieties, and those of such kinds only as are most likely to reward the cultivator. We would readily follow the example of those who claim the largest collection in America, did we believe such course would advance our credit, or the pleasure of those who relied upon our judgment. And we may state for the information of the uninitiated, that colored

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drawings (illustrations we believe they are termed) of garden flowers, are not always reliable expressions of their true character and appearance: — on the contrary the attractive features are in some cases grossly exaggerated. There have been efforts to convey intelligible ideas of the character of flowers, by giving the color, height, duration, &c., but it is at best unsatisfactory: the better way is, for the inexperienced to examine the plants when in bloom, and note the names; or, lacking that opportunity, refer the selection to some competent person. It should not be inferred from what is herein said, we are indifferent to this branch or department of trade. On the contrary, we are prepared to supply all judicious demands, but at the same time aim to impress on the mind of the uninformed, the fact that a large per-centage of the seeds designated as garden flowers, are worthless in our climate—many enumerated in flower-seed catalogues are hot house and tender green house plants, which can only be perfected from seed by well-skilled gardeners, and when obtained, are unfitted for outdoor culture. Then again, plants with double flowers, as choice Carnations, Dahlias, &c., are only occasionally to be obtained from seed—high prizes in the lottery, with a thousand blanks-such are, however, offered to purchasers without a word of explanation. It is to guard ourselves against reflections, and our customers against disappointment, that these remarks are made.

Where parties uninformed on the subject may desire a box of seeds, and leave the selections to ourselves, such only shall be sent as are most likely to repay the outlay of money and labor.

We desire it to be understood by all who have occasion to purchase seeds that, the raising of Esculent Vegetable Seeds, is with us a specialty. Step by step we have advanced in their production as the increasing wants of the country demanded, until we have reached, by recent additions, to within a fraction of Six Hundred Acres devoted to seeds, under our own personal care.

The advantage we possess in actually raising the seeds vended by us, is fully appreciated by the public, as expressed by the continuous expansion of our business, and it will be our abiding care to preserve the good name Landreths' Seeds have sustained for more than three-quarters of a century.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1869.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

CULTURE OF GARDEN FLOWERS.

Nature of the Soil, and its Preparation for Use.

THE soil best adapted to the greater variety of garden flowers, is a deep, rich loam, by which is to be understood a consistence not so much abounding in sand as to have the particles separate or distinct, nor so tenacious as to require an effort to pulverize it in the operation of digging. But, as in most cases, we are unable to select our garden location with reference to that object alone, it therefore remains for us to accommodate ourselves to circumstances, and obtain by artificial means, that which is otherwise denied. Those who reside on a soil in which sand is the chief component, may much improve it, indeed, mainly overcome the defect by the use of loamy, or, if that cannot be obtained, clayey matter, well incorporated with it; not in an excessive quantity, but in moderate dressings, from time to time, which, with the free use of decomposed manures, may ultimately bring it to produce in perfection nearly every flower which admits of garden culture—and the task is not one of impracticable

labor, when directed only to the department of the flower garden. On the contrary, those whose location is on stiff, clavey soil, may ameliorate it by the free use of sand of any description; pure river sand, for instance, is quite suitable, the object in this case not being to enrich, but to render less adhesive; the sand should be thoroughly incorporated with the natural soil, as deeply as may well be done with the spade, and if the texture be a stiff clay, it may be necessary to trench-dig, so as to get a still deeper soil of the proper kind. Indeed, in some cases it may be found necessary to under-drain, which is done in a variety of modes; the most simple of which is by digging trenches a few inches in width, and so deep as not to be disturbed by the culture of the crops, which trenches, after being partially filled up with pieces of bricks, shells, coarse gravel, or similar substances, are entirely closed with soil; the drains are useful even where there is no descent, but of course much more so when they discharge beyond the boundaries of the garden.

Having obtained a proper soil, the next step is to lay out the grounds, which must be governed in some degree by their shape and location, but mainly by the taste of the proprietor. Some are pleased with regular beds and borders; others can see no beauty in straight lines, and form their grounds into ovals, circles, and irregular figures of many forms. Perhaps a union of the two modes, is the truer taste; in either case they

should be edged with neatness, and for that purpose boxwood, the vernal iris, thrift, grass, &c., are used: where it is desired to combine utility with ornament, the strawberry may be planted with advantage. work performed, it then becomes necessary to enrich the soil, or supply the exhaustion of repeated cropping; decomposed manure only should be used, as such is least likely to contain the seeds of weeds or grasses. For this purpose, it is well to have a store on hand from year to year, exposing it to the atmosphere to facilitate the sprouting of weed seeds; or where that is not convenient, as in small city gardens, use concentrated fertilizers, as super-phosphate, meat and bone compost, poudrette, &c. It may be applied in Autumn, or immediately preceding the Spring digging, giving an extra quantity on the exact spot where the seeds are to be sown; and if it should be found necessary to apply water at any time, let it be, if practicable, in the form of liquid manure. At the proper time in Spring, the ground should be deeply dug and thoroughly pulverized preparatory to receiving the seeds.

Time and Mode of Sowing Seeds.

There are some few hardy annual flowers, which grow more vigorously, and whose beauties are more fully developed when sown at the close of Summer, so as to vegetate previous to frost. Among such may be enumerated the beautiful double Larkspur, all varieties of Poppies, Gilia, Strawberry Spinach,

Sweet William, Pinks of all kinds, Evening Primrose, Corcopsis, Phlox, Viola. These, when opportunity admits, should be sown as indicated, and the places carefully marked, that the earth may remain undisturbed in Spring, when digging that adjacent. Most varieties of garden flowers are, however, sown in the Spring; indeed, all may be, with success. With many delicate kinds, the best mode by far is to start them in a hot bed, under glass. The management of these frames requires some little practical experience, and young gardeners would find it more satisfactory to obtain instruction from some competent neighbor, than to depend on merely written directions. In the vicinity of Philadelphia, the time chosen for setting these beds is about the first of March; of course, it should be later or earlier, as we reside north or south of that latitude. The beds do not require to be formed of much manure; and great care should be used that they are properly ventilated, else the plants will grow weakly, and be unable to bear transplanting.

As, in all probability, most cultivators of flowers may not find it convenient to form beds for this purpose, our remarks will be directed to their culture in the open ground. About the 1st to the 15th of April, for the latitude of Philadelphia, or as a general direction, when the apple or pear is in full bloom, the work in the flower garden may safely commence. The borders and compartments intended to be decorated should receive a good dressing of manure (if not applied in

Autumn), and be neatly dug, and raked free of clods, stones and inequalities, in which state it will be ready to receive the seeds of the more hardy flowers, which may now be sown, either in patches, in the places which they are permanently to occupy, or in parallel lines across the beds, to be subsequently thinned out, and transplanted to other portions of the grounds; in many cases, the latter is the best plan. One advantage is, that a small space of ground only is required to raise the plants, and as they thrive the best on freshly dug ground, the garden need not be dug until they are of a suitable size to transplant; they are also more readily weeded in such rows, or seed-beds, and unless that be attended to with much care, those which are slow to vegetate, or of weak growth, may be overrun, and, perhaps, destroyed. The rows should be separated sufficiently to admit a small hoe between them, and should be plainly marked to facilitate the weeding. Seeds which are of small size (and many flower seeds are exceedingly minute), cover very delicately, not exceeding a small fraction of an inch: the usual plan is to draw the rows of a depth to correspond with the size of the seeds to be sown, and after sowing, close them by drawing a rake in the direction of the rows, but with very fine seeds it is safer to sow on an even surface, and then simply pass a rake lightly over it.

With all the skill that may be used, it not unfrequently occurs that, owing to unfavorable circumstances, such as too much or too little moisture, chilly

weather, &c., the seeds fail to vegetate; therefore, the best precaution is to repeat the sowing of each kind, at short intervals, and the papers of seeds sold by us contain sufficient for that purpose. From the 15th of April to the early part of May, or, as a uniform rule for different latitudes, when the oak and other late sprouting trees put forth, the more tender annuals may be sown, and though they require more care than others, amply compensate by their exceeding beauty.

Transplantation and Subsequent Culture.

When the plants have attained a sufficient size, let them be removed in moist or rainy weather, to the positions they are intended to occupy, or, if they have been sown in such positions, thin out the excess. The arrangement is much a matter of taste; but, in general, the most agreeable and picturesque effect is produced by clumps, and in such manner as to contrast colors. In the operation of transplanting, use a trowel to ease up, and a dibble to insert and tighten the roots. Most persons are liable to crowd them, in which state their beauties are but partially developed; one vigorous plant is more pleasing than a dozen puny and attenuated. In view of greater safety, do not set all out on a single day, but repeat the work from time to time, in suitable weather. If it should prove dry soon after transplanting, it may be found necessary to water, and in a few days the surface of the ground should be stirred, which will invigorate them. As they advance

in growth, frequent weeding and hoeing will be necessary, as well for the sake of neatness as to stimulate. Some will require the support of small sticks, others of stakes, which should be hidden from view as much as possible, and those which are climbers may need assistance in their first efforts to clasp the poles or trellis.

Neatness in a flower garden is of the first importance, and neither the variety or beauty of the plants will compensate for its absence. It is in vain to expect a pleasing effect from flowers if they be overgrown by weeds, or the walks and general aspect of the grounds evince disorder.

AN ABRIDGED CATALOGUE

OF

Choice Flower Seeds,

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

DAVID LANDRETH & SON. 1869.

Annuals are plants which, with us in our severe climate, as well as others so disposed by nature, grow from seed, flower, mature seed, and die within the same season: they embrace an almost endless multitude, the spontaneous growth, so to speak, and the artificial product by the process of hybridization within many degrees of latitude. From this innumerable number it is the duty of the seedsman to select those most worthy of culture, either by reason of their fragrance, beauty of inflorescence, attractive foliage, or commanding growth. These are divided into what are termed hardy, half hardy, and tender; the latter are only to be successfully produced by the fortunate possessor of a hothouse, or at least a hot-bed, in which to start the plants, and such persons are usually sufficiently well instructed to need no information from us.

BIENNIALS are of more enduring habit than Annuals; they usually flower the year succeeding that in which the seed is sown, though sometimes the same season, and endure two or more years, then die.

PERENNIALS are plants of longer endurance than Biennials, and when once established, may be relied upon, if hardy, to embellish the garden for several successive years.

Abereviations.—a indicates annuals; b biennials; p perennials; c climbing; t tender. bl blue; br brown; bff buff; cr crimson; green; o orange; pu purple; pk pink; r red; ro rose; s scarlet; str striped; v violet; va variegated; var various colored; w white; y yellow.

PRICES.—Retail price per paper 5 cents, except the more rare varieties, as noted. For prices of assortments see last page.

p Acouitum napellus, bl albus.

a Adonis miniata, a s

a Ageratum Mexicanum, bl conspicuum, w

cœlestinum, bl

supurbum, bl

p Agrostemma coronalia, cr alba, w

a Agrostis pulchella, va (10e)effusus, va (10c)

a nebulosa, va (10c)

(10c) b Alonsoa Warszewiczii, s (10c)

grandiflora, s incisifolia, s (10c)

p Althea Sinensis rosea, b (10c)

a Alyssum maritimum, w saxatile, y р

Wiersbeckii, w y p

Monk's Hood, Hardy, thrives in the shade, and has the merit of growing freely in all situations.

Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye -a familiar flower of easy culture.

The Ageratum is a hardy, free flowering tribe, suited for bedding and clumping purposes.

Rose Campion-hardy annual of easy culture-known to most persons.

The Agrostis is an ornamental grass, valued for winter bouquets and parlor decorations.

These are scarlet or crimson. ornamental and free bloomers.

Holyhock. A familiar flower, greatly improved of late; the seed sold by us is saved from fine double flowers, and will yield specimens of many hues and shades. When planted in large clumps at a proper distance from the eye the effect is excellent.

The Alyssums are highly desirable-the maritimum, or sweet, is a constant bloomer, even after frost: saxatile is a charming yellow; and Wiersbeckii combines both white and yellow.

a	Amaranthus	
a	6.6	hypochondriacus, cr
a		monstrosus, cr
a	66	tricolor, va
а.	66	melancholicus, r

The Amaranthus are principally coarse growing plants with high colored foliage; caudatus is known as Prince's feather; monstrosus, as an enlarged variety of the same; tricolor has variegated leaves; and melancholicus blood red foliage.

:1	Anagallis	grandiflora	Eug	genie,
		w &	t b	(10c)
a	••	6.	cœ:	rulea,
			bl	(10c)
a	6.6	66	su	perba
		•	var.	(10c)

The Pimpernel of the English—pretty hardy annuals, of which the new varieties annexed are improvements on the old.

p Antirrhinum majus, var

Snap Dragon. Those who are familiar only with the Snap Dragon of former days, cannot readily conceive the beauty of the new varieties of this old familiar plant. The greatest effect in its culture is by having all sorts, colors and combin tions commingled, hence we do not offer the seeds in distinct papers—the purchaser of a single paper obtains all sorts.

p Aquilegia caryophylloides, str

The Columbine is desirable on account of early associations, and its durability as a garden flower—many varieties will be obtained from a single paper as prepared by us.

a Argemone grandiflora, y

The Mexican Poppy, with both white and yellow flowers—very showy, and robust in habit.

p Artemesia annua, w & g

This variety of an humble plant has attractive foliage resembling the cypress, and produces a good effect mingled with robust plants.

- a Aster Sinensis, German Quilled, var (10c)
- a Aster Sinensis, Dwarf Bouquet or Pompon, var (20c)
- a Aster Sinensis, Pæony or Globe, var (20e)
- a Aster Sinensis, Truffaut's French, var (20e)
- a Aster Sinensis, Imperiallis, var (10c)

Many colors, mixed.

a Bartonia aurea, y

p Bellis perennis, var

(20e)

China Aster or Queen Margurete. There is, perhaps, no garden flower in which greater improvement has been reached in respect to color, form and arrangement of petals, than in this old familiar flower which, always the pride of the garden, is now more than ever indispensable. French and Germans seem to have vied with each other in efforts to improve the China Aster, and each have succeeded-those of the French have broad flat petals; those of the Germans are quilled. We import each from the best sources, and offer the seed either in our own papers or in sealed packets as originally received - though we have not thought it expedient to divide and sub-divide the colors and varieties as is sometimes done. The China Aster needs good culture, no half way treatment will produce satisfactory results, and at Philadelphia and south of that locality, in addition to planting in the deepest and richest soil, mulching and irrigating with manure-water during prolonged drought will be necessary-but such attentions are richly rewarded by the increased beauty of the flowers.

Bartonia produces single yellow Hypericum-like flowers—a hardy and good annual.

The English Daisy—pretty for edging walks.

p Bidens atro sanguinea, cr (50e)

A tuberous rooted perennial, with flowers, as its name imports, of deep blood-color, the roots may be preserved from year to year, as with the Dahlia.

a Brachycome Iberidifelia, bl

This plant is dwarf in habit, and produces a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers throughout the Summer.

a Browallia elata, bl alba, w

Blue and White Amethyst .-Neat bedding plants.

a Bromus Brizoformis, va macrostachya, va (10e)

An ornamental grass; may be dried for winter.

a Briza gracilis, va maxima, va

Ornamental Grasses for winter decoration.

a Cacalia coccinea, s

Tassel Flower. A truly pretty annual, with scarlet tassel-like flowers-of easy culture.

(\$1 00) p Calceolaria rugosa, (50e) hybrida, var

ly be commended for out-door garden culture-where a plant house exists they may be readily grown and used for bedding purposes-most showy and attractive plants-but people who have

green houses need not be told that,

Slipper Wort. These can hard-

(50c) superba, var D) (20c)scabiosa, y D

> The Calandrinas are rather tender, but when well treated are very beautiful; they stand the sun well, and flower freely in hot weather.

a Calandrina grandiflora, ro (10c)umbellata, p speciosa, pu 22

> This plant has some andent admirers who cannot praise it too highly-it succeeds well as a border plant, flowers profusely, and until cold weather.

(10c) a Callirhoe pedata, var verticillata, or invol-(50c)ucrata, var

a Calliopsis, or Coreopsis

Drummondii, y

a ** atropurpurea, y & p

a "coronata, spot a "Burridgi, y & br

b Campanula speculum, bl

b " nobilis, w

b "grandis, v

b "media, var b "pyramidalis, v

And others separate, and in papers mixed.

b Cantua coronopifelia, s (10e)

p Canna Indica, r

p " aurantiaca, y

p " annei, er

a Cardiospermum helicacabum, g

a Celosia cristata, s (10c) a " lutea, y (10c)

a " spicata rosea (10c)

a "coccinea pyramidalis, (10c)

a Centaurea Americana, pk a " sauveolens, y

a " moschata, pu

The old varieties of this plant are well known; those enumerated are improved seedling varieties; no garden can be wholly guarded against adverse seasons without the Coreopsis.

Bell Flower. C. media is the old Canterbury Bell, the others named herein are varieties, some of them improvements in point of beauty; the ease with which this plant can be raised, and its large showy flowers, will ever secure it a niche in the garden.

The Cantua is a biennial of robust habit, and will reward culture by a profusion of showy scarlet flowers.

The Canna has, among plants, a "commanding presence," and impresses its importance; the foliage is good, flowers conspicuous, and when well grown in groups, is certainly a very showy plant. The roots may be kept during winter, from year to year, in a dry cellar.

Balloon Vine. An ornamental climber; the seed vessels puffed out balloon-like.

Cock's Comb. Too well known to need comment; to produce the heads in full perfection all side flowers should be cut off; one head only to a plant, and that manured to the fullest extent.

Star Thistle. Hardy, robust, and showy in a rude way.

a Chrysanthemum coronarium, Of various colors, mixed.

Burridgeanum. Venustum. a

p Cheiranthus cheri. Fine imported varieties, mixed.

a Ohelone barbata-rosea, r

coccinea, s

tp Cineraria, Mixed varieties.

a Clarkia pulchella, r

alba, w

elegans, ro Good varieties, mixed.

p Cleome grandiflora.

a Clintonia pulchella, tri (20c) elegans, bl (10c)

(20c)atropurpurea, P

azurea grandiflora, bl (20c)

tp Cobea scandans, p (10c)

a Coix lachryma.

a Collinsia bicclor, pk & w grandiflora, pk & w

multicolor, var

p Commelina coelestes, bl

alba, w p

variegata, va

The Chrysanthemum (not the herbaceous sort, which is alone propagated by divisions of the root) is a valuable ornament to the garden, and sustains the heat.

Wall Flower,

A hardy perennial, rather ornamental, and of easy culture.

The Cineraria is among the more beautiful of flowers, but requires great care.

These are more neat and cheerful than showy, and generally please.

A showy annual.

The Clintonias are pretty plants, producing Lobelia-like flowers, and are commended for baskets. vases, rock-work, &c.

A vigorous climber in the green house or other sheltered place; the seed must be started under glass, may then be turned out against a verandah, &c.; very desirable under proper conditions.

Job's Tears.

Hardy annuals, suited to our climate.

These are pretty plants, with tuberous roots, and of easy cula Convolvulus major, var
Mary beautiful varieties, mixed.

" minor,

a "dwarf varieties, mixed Mauritanicus, bl

a Crepis barbata, y a "rubra, r

p Cuphea eminens, s & y (50c) p '' zimapanii, r (10c)

p Dolphinium ajacis, var Rocket Larkspur; many colors, mixed.

p " grandiflorum cœlestinum, bl (20c)
p " Fermosum, bl & w (10c)
p " consolida, bl - elatum, bl (10c)
a " cardiopetalum, bl

(10e)

tp Dahlia pinnata, var (10c)

Morning Glory. This old, well known plant still holds its own in popular esteem; the varieties of C. major comprise an almost endless diversity of stripes and combinations; C. minor is dwarf in habit and exquisitely beautiful, and so are others of similar herbaceous habit; C. Mauritanicus has silvery foliage, as well as attractive flowers.

Hawkweed. A hardy, vigorous plant; rather coarse, and best suited for massing.

The Cupheas should be started under glass, and may then be turned out; if taken up in autumn and cut back, they will continue to bloom during winter.

Larkspur. D. ajacis or Chinese Larkspur is certainly among the most showy and desirable border flowers; none can give greater pleasure at less cost of care; sow in September, if that is not practicable early in spring, on very rich ground, and do not crowd the plants. Other varieties enumerated are also fine; D. elatum is the Bee Larkspur, a beautiful perennial.

The Dahlia is known to all, but all do not know that fine flowers are only to be obtained with certainty from specific tubers; the fine show-flowers are the grand prizes—where thousands of inferior seedlings have been cast aside. In remote places where the roots cannot be obtained, it is well worth while to sow the seed.

p	Dianthus	caryophyllus, va	(20c)
p	66	barbatus, va	(10c)
b	46	chinensis, va	(10c)
Ъ	44	Heddwigi, va	(10c)
р	6.6	plumarius, va	(10e)
b	66	laciniatus, va	(10c)
p	66	moschatus, va	(10c)
20	6.6	manatatas, avtra	fine.

double mixed, (10c)

·· Early Dwarf, double mixed, va (10c)

p Dictamnus fraxinella alba, w (10c)
rubra, r (10c)

p Digitalis alba, w

p " purpurea, pu

p " punctata, spot

p " rosea, ro

p "lutea, y Fine sorts, mixed.

a Didiscus cœrulea, bl

a Dolichos lablab, pu a " alba, w

a Elichrysum bracteatum, y

a Elichrysum bracteatu a " album, w

a "nanum, y

a "nanum, y compositum maximum, var (10c)

b Eschsoltzia Californica, y

b "crocea, o alba, w

In papers, mixed.

a Erysimum Peroffskianum, o a Arkansanum, o Pink. D. Caryophyllus is the Carnation, but fine double flowers need hardly be expected from seed. D. barbatus is the Sweet William, greatly improved and truly desirable. D. punctatus is the Picottee. D. plumarius is the Pheasant-eye Pink. D. moschatus the ordinary garden Pink. To produce Pinks in full perfection requires careful culture—where that is given, the tribe yields a large return of pleasure.

Fraxinella. A desirable, hardy herbaceous perennial.

Fox Glove. A plant of easy culture, living for several years without care, and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers; they are white, purple spotted, rose and yellow, as indicated.

Blue Didiscus. A showy umbelliferous plant from Australia.

Bean. The D. lablab is the well known purple runner; alba is the white variety; both valuable in their proper places.

Everlasting Flowers; principally esteemed for winter boquets and parlor decoration, as dried flowers.

California Poppy. The E. are all well worthy of notice; their bright showy flowers and easy culture commend them popularly.

The Erysium is a hardy garden flower, somewhat resembling the wall flower. a Euphorbia variegata, g & w

a Eutoca viscida, a "alba striata, va

a Fenzlia Dianthiffora, ro (50c)

p Gaillardia pieta, er & y p " alba marginata, va (10c)

p "hibrida grandiflora, er & y (10c)

p Geum macrophyllum, s (10c)

a Gilia capitata, bl

" nivalis, w

a " tricolor, tri

a 'rosea, ro

In papers, mixed.

a Godetia alba, w

a " rubicunda, va

a " insignis,

In papers, mixed.

a Gomphrena globosa purpurea, pu

And other varieties, mixed.

p Gypsophila paniculata, pk p " elegans, w & pu

a Helianthus annuus pleno y a "Galifornicus, y & g a "argophyllus, y

P Hesperis matronalis, bl

This variety of E. has white and green leaves, and produces a good effect commingled with other foliage.

A hardy annual, suitable for beds and borders; not particularly desirable.

A charming little plant, suited for basket culture.

The Gaillardias take rank among attractive border flowers.

A showy border plant.

The Gilias may be safely commended for neat unpretending beauty, duration of bloom, and ease of culture, succeeding under unfavorable conditions.

A handsome tribe, resembling the evening primrose.

Globe Amaranthus or Bachelor's Buttons; desirable when dry for winter decoration.

A neat, free-blooming plant, adapted to rustic work.

Sun Flower. The common tall and the dwarf annual are only suited to positions distant from the eye; the others may be admitted to closer acquaintance.

The Garden Rocket. A stronggrowing perennial; may be cultivated in dense masses for distant effect, a Hibiscus Africanus, r & br a " palustris, pk

a Impatiens Balsamina hortensis,

Var. Camelliæflora, va (10c)

a Iberis amara, w

a " coronaria, w

a '' umbellata, p

a "superba, cr
In papers, mixed.

a Ipomœa quamoclit, w & s

a " coccinea, s

a " oœrulea, pu

a " striata, str

And others, mixed.

b Ipomopsis elegans, s p "auriantiaca, o

a Kaulfussia amelloides, bl

a " atroviolacea, v (20c)

a Lathyrus odoratus,

In papers of mixed varieties.
a " latifolius, cr

The Hibiscus Africanus is a pretty annual. H. palustris, though a tuberous-rooted swamp plant, grows well on dry land, and survives many years.

Lady's Slipper, or Balsam. It is necessary to see the recently produced varieties of this old and well known flower, to realize the perfection attained—double as a Ranunculus, and marbled and striped in every imaginable manner and hue. Very rich soil and deep culture is requisite to insure good results; rich manure water in dry weather, repeated every evening, will promote fine flowers.

Candytuft. These bloom freely, and are generally admired.

I. quamoclit is the well known Cypress vine — universally admired—the other named sorts are nearly allied to the morning glory.

The Ipomopsis are pretty garden decorations; the flowers borne in spikes.

These are dwarf, neat plants, producing aster-like flowers.

Sweet Pea. The L. odorata in its varieties is quite an attractive vine. L. latifolius is perennial, commonly called "everlasting pea"—quite an ornamental border plant, requiring room, however.

a Leptosiphon densifiera, pu a "" aurea, o

p Linum grandiflorum-rubrum, cr p " Lewisii variegata, var

(10c)

p Lobelia Cardinalis, s (20c)

p " erinus, bl (10c)

p "Paxtonia, bl & w (20c)

a Lupinus Cruikshankii, va

a "" Hartwegii, r

colors.

a "hortensis, var This latter in papers of mixed

p Lychnis chalcedonica, s

Haageana, s (10c)

p "Sieboldii, w (20c)

p "fulgens, s (10c)

a Malope grandiflora, r

a '' alba, w

a "purpurea, pu In papers, mixed.

a Malva Zebrina, va

a Mathiola annua.

In papers of mixed colors and varieties. Some very choice varieties from German cultivators in papers, as imported. The Leptosiphons are pretty, hardy annuals.

Ornamental varieties of Flax—desirable.

The L. cardinalis is the fine crimson species seen in meadows and other low grounds; it will require moisture under cultivation; erinus is a blue species; Paxtonia is new and beautiful.

The Lupin produces showy peashaped flowers—but under our hot sun frequently fails—north of Philadelphia they may do better.

These are hardy perennials, and beautiful—such plants are of special value in our climate.

The Malopes yield Hibiscuslike flowers; they are of easy culture.

This species of Malva produces striped flowers, and may be made effective in a general collection.

This is the old well-known Stock-Jelly flower, greatly improved—a most desirable tribe—the flowers have both beauty and fragrance, and endure the heat. Sow under glass, or on warm border early in spring—transplant into rich ground, manure freely, especially on the surface—a good method is to plant in clumps of 3 or 5, a foot apart, and when they show flowers, remove the single plants.

tp Maurandia Barelayana.

In papers of mixed colors and varieties.

The Maurandia is probably the most highly esteemed annual vine for pillars, trellis work, and similar positions.

a Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, w

The Ice Plant.

a Mimosa sensitiva, pk

The Sensitive Plant.

a Mimulus Cardinalis, s (10c)

moschatus, y (50c)

Monkey Flower. This is a curious tribe, and will highly repay careful culture; moschatus is the "musk plant."

a Mirabilis jalapa, var

In pupers of all varieties,
mixed.

The well known Marvel of Peru, or Four c'Clock; an old flower, never out of fashion.

a Myosotis palustris, b & w (10c)

Forget-me-not; a pretty bed-ding plant.

a Nemophila maculata, spot:

a " atomaria, va

:1

" oculata, b & w

a "insignia, bl

In papers of all varieties, mixed.

The Nemophila is a popular annual—usually succeeds well.

a Nigella Damascena, bl

Love-in-a-mist.

a Nolana prostrata, bl

A trailing plant, suited to baskets, rock work, &c.

a Enothera bistora, y & r

Lamarkiana, y

And other varieties in papers, mixed.

The Evening Primrose is a showy, hardy perennial of many species and varieties—it can be commended as a good plant, not demanding much care.

Landreths' Flower Seed Catalogue.

p Papaver bracteatum, v

p " orientale, r & w

p " pulcherrimum, r

a " striatum, str

This in papers of various colors.

a Carnation.

24

Fine double sorts, mixed.

a Ranunculus,

Fine double sorts, mixed.

p Pentstemon coccineus, s (20c)

Wrightii, (10c)

effect in masses as distant objects.

The Poppy. The three first-

named are fine perennials; all

the sorts may be used with good

b Petunia grandiflora, var

A good assortment in each paper, mixed.

a Phacelia congesta, b

" Californica, v

a '' alba, w

pers, mixed.

a Phaseolus multiflorus, s

a "picta, va

a Phlox Drummondii, var
An admirable variety, in pa-

tp Phygelia capensis, va (50c)

a Portulaca splendens, var

In great variety in papers,
mixed.

a Portulaca grandiflora-flore pleno.

Hardy herbaceous plants.— Wrightii is a fine new sort.

The Petunia certainly ranks among the finest of border flowers, both in constancy of bloom, and grandeur of effect, when planted in masses.

Californian Annuals.

P. multiflora is the scarlet running Bean; picta is the "painted lady Bean."

This most beautiful tribe commends itself to all; it is better to sow the seed at close of summer; but spring will answer, and careful culture will be well repaid.

A free flowering plant, with tubular flowers.

This is truly a desirable plant in our hot and frequently dry climate; it blooms continuously and freely; the colors are mainly bright and showy, and it is altogether to be commended; for massing, or growing in ribbons it is invaluable.

p	Potentilla	atro sanguinea,	CL
			(10c)
p	66	aurea, o	(10c)
	66	formosa.	

In papers, mixed.

tp Primula auricula, var (50c)
p " sinensis, p (20c)
tp " polyanthus, var (20c)
p " veris, var (10c)

a Reseda odorata, w & buff

a Rhodanthe manglesii, ro (10c) a " maculata, var (20c) a " alba, w (20c)

a Ricinus Africanus-sanguineus,

a " arboreus, v a Salpiglossis atropurpurea, pu

(10c)
a " azurea, bl (20c)
a " coccinea, s (20c)

In papers mixed.

P Salvia splendens, s (20c)
a "coccinea, s (20c)

p " patens, bl (20c) a " romeriana, cr (20c)

p Scabiosa atropurpurea, pu p "candidissima, w

p "coccinea, s In papers mixed.

a Schizanthus Grahamii, r a "grandiflorus.

And others in papers mixed.

a Sinecio elegans, pu & w

A showy herbaceous plan

Primula. The veris is the English cow-slip; the others are rather green-house than garden flowers.

Mignonette. Universally known, loved and cultivated.

Everlasting Flowers. Should be started under glass, and transplanted; valuable for winter decoration when dried.

Castor Bean. The scarlet produces a fine effect as a distant object; the arboreus, or tree variety, is a most imposing plant where there is room to grow it in clump.

The Salpiglossis is desirable as border plants.

Sage. These rank among the highly ornamental garden flowers; splendens is, perhaps, more readily obtained from florists than from seed.

Mourning Bride. Common, but good.

A tribe of elegantly branched plants—but unless under shelter, hot suns and heavy rains deface their beauty.

An approved border flower.

26

a Silene armeria, r & w

a Solanum ovigerum Album, w a "coccinea, s

a Tagetes erecta, o a " patula, br & y a " signata pumila, stri

p Thunbergia alata, bff (10c) p '' alba, w (10c)

p "aurantiaca, o (10c)
And others in papers mixed.

a Tropæolum atrosanguinea, r And other varieties mixed. a "peregrinum, y (10c) Canary Bird Flower.

p Verbena hybrida, var (20c) mixed.

p Viola odorata, bl (10c)
p "tricolor, var (10c)
"extra varieties
mixed (20c)

a Viscaria oculata, bl a "alba, w In papers mixed. Catch-Fly. Old fashioned, but good.

Ornamental Egg Plant. Ovigerum album is the white fruited; coccinea is, as its name imports, scarlet, and quite ornamental.

Marigold; erecta is the large double African, orange and lemon colored; patula, the French; signata pumila is of branching habit, forming quite a bushy herbaceous plant.

The Thunbergia is a very desirable running plant for pillars, trellis and similar situations.

The Nasturtium is, in all its varieties, a showy plant, and, as a tropical one, well suited to our climate—properly trained, either as a border plant, in masses, or for elevated positions, it is every way desirable.

The Verbena is certainly among the best border plants; the seed must be started under glass, but by far the better way is to buy an annual supply of plants from florists.

Violet. The double sweetscented violet is alone obtainable by offsets; the tri-color, Pansy, or Johnny.jump-up of children, has been wonderfully improved of late. We import the seed from the best sources, and if the "illustrations" are to be credited, should yield flowers nearly two inches in diameter.

Pleasing border flowers.

a Xeranthemum lucidum, y a "annuum, pu a "album, w

In papers mixed.

a Zinnia elegans, var
Single flowers, colors mixed.
Double flowers, colors mixed.

Everlasting Flowers for winter decoration.

The Zinnia is a highly ornamental tribe; the Z. elegans flore pleno is a great acquisition to the garden, perhaps one of the greatest of recent date. A good plan is to set out the plants in clumps of 4 or 5, and as the flowers exhibit themselves, cast away the inferior, and thus not any but double ones are shown.

FLOWER-GARDEN SALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Annuals sow in pots, and put in hot-houses, &c.: give earth and compost to. Carnations protect from cold, &c. Cuttings of hardy, deciduous shrubs may be prepared. Hedges, of privet, &c., plash. Manure apply generally. Mulch put round roots of lately planted trees. Potted Plants secure well from frost. Prune and regulate flowering shrubs. Salt sow over grass, to drive worms, &c. Seedlings, in borders, protect with mats. Trench vacant ground, if frost admit.

FEBRUARY.

Nothing can be done to much advantage in this department; it is presumed the directions under the head of January have been observed, and which have placed the grounds in a fit condition to await a milder season.

MARCH.

Annuals (tender), prick out in hot-bed; give air freely, and sow to blow from July to October; (hardy) sow in borders, and pot to remain. Biennials sow. Bulbs finish planting. Carnations sow. Chrysanthenums, raised from cuttings, plant from frames into pots. Cleanliness is now even more than ordinarily requisite. Dahlias sow, prick out, plant cuttings of roots, all in a gentle hot-bed. Dress borders generally, if omitted before.

Earth, give fresh to plants in pots. Edgings of Box, etc., may be made. Evergreens sow, plant and prune in mild weather. Forest Tree Seeds sow, cut down in shrubberies, etc. Grass Seeds sow. Gravel, weed, turn, lay, and roll in dry weather. Handglasses, and a warm border will now do for tender Annuals. Hedges, finish making. Hot-beds, for tender Annuals, make, give air freely, protect at night; day temperature to be kept about 70°. Perennials, plant and water, they will blow same year, sow. Pots of Roses and other flowers put in hot-houses for succession produce. Roses prune. Shrubs, generally finish pruning and planting: stakes newly planted, and all pliant shrubs, etc. Tulips (early), protect bloom. Turf may be laid.

APRIL.

Annuals (tender), prick out those sown in February and March into hot-beds; water often; sow in hot-bed; (hardy) may be sown in borders, etc., to remain; thin those advancing. Box edging may be made, and old taken up, slipped and replanted. Biennials, finish sowing; plant out those sown last Spring. Bulbs, in water-glasses, done flowering, plant in ground. Carnations, in pots, give liquid manure. Climbing plants train and regulate. Dahlias plant to remain, or in pots to forward in a frame until May; dress the borders, etc., indefatigably. Evergreens plant; it is the best season. Frames raise by supporters at the bottom as the plants within grow tall. Grass roll, trim edges; dress with earth if poor. Gravel, turn and lay afresh in dry weather: roll once a week. Hyacynths shelter from sun by an awning. Insects destroy with tobacco smoke, dusting with Scotch snuff, or syringing with dilute whale oil soap or soft soap. Mignonette sow in any warm border. Mulch round trees newly planted. Pinks sow. Potted plants give fresh earth to, if not done last month: shift into larger; water freely. Perennials, those sown last Spring may still be planted and propagated by offsets. Sticks are required to blooming plants. Watering plants in pots is now required more frequently, yet moderately.

MAY.

Annuals remove from hot-beds to borders. Annings, or other shelter, continue over beds of Hyacinths, Tulips, now in bloom. Biennials sow. Bulbous Roots, generally, directly leaves decay, take up and store. Seedlings shade during midday. Carnations, remove side-buds from flower-stems. Dahlias plant out from green-houses; dress the borders, etc., almost daily. Erergreens may be planted. Fibrous-rooted perennials, propagate by cuttings of young flower stalks. Flowering Flants require staking, etc. Grass mow and roll weekly. Gravel roll weekly. Hoeing cannot be too frequent. Hyacinths take up and store as leaves decay. Mignonette sow for succession. Perennials sow; propagate by slips and cuttings. Stake and tie up plants; seedlings thin. Turf may be laid, and Grass Seed sown; water frequently in dry weather. Watering attend to in dry weather, especially to plants newly removed.

JUNE.

Annuals (hardy and tender) plant out to remain—in showery weather best; some (hardy) may be sowed. Baskets, or clumps, form of green-house plants. Biennials and Perennials sow, if omitted. Box edgings clip, plant. Bulbous Roots (Tulips, Jonquils, etc.), take up as leaves decay; remove offsets from; dry and store; may transplant some, or keep until Autumn. Dahlias finish planting out. Dress the borders assiduously; neatness now stamps a gardener's character. Fibrous-rooted perennials propagate by cuttings of flower-stalks; shade and water. Flowering-Plants generally require training and support. Grass mow, roll and trim edges. Gravel, weed, sweep and roll. Hedges clip. Leaves and Stems decaying, remove as they appear. Liquid Manure apply occasionally to all choice flowers. Mignonette sow. Potted Flowers dress, stir earth, and water regularly. Roses bud, lay and inarch; fumigate with tobacco to destroy the Aphis, or Green Fly. Seedlings of Perennials and Biennials transplant. Seeds (ripe) gather in dry weather. Seed Vessels remove to prolong flowering. Water give freely and frequently to all newly moved plants, and to others in dry weather.

JULY.

Seedlings transplant; old plants re-pot. Box edgings clip. Budding of Roses, Jasmines, complete. Bulbous Roots take up (see June); seeds sow. Bulbs, Autumn-flowing plant. Chrysanthemum sackers separate and plant; lay. Cuttings of some plants, as Scarlet Lychnis, will yet strike. Dahlias, require support and pruning. Edgings clip. Evergreens prune; seedlings prick out. Grass mow and roll often. Gravel weed and roll. Hog and rake at every opportunity. Leaves, decayed, remove as soon as seen. Liquid Manure, give occasionally to flowering shrubs. Mignonette, and a few other quick flowering annuals, may be sown for Autumn. Roses bud and lay. Seeds gather as they ripen. Stake and tie up plants whenever necessary. Transplanting Perennials and Biennials complete; water freely, not only the roots but over the foliage.

AUGUST.

Annuals, stick, water, clear from decayed leaves, etc. Auricula shift into fresh earth, water, keep in the shade; seedlings prick out, sow. Biennial seedlings transplant. Bulbous-rooted flower seeds, to obtain varieties, sow. Bulbous Roots remove or

transplant; remove and plant off-sets. Carnation, layers cut from old root and plant; water frequently; layering may still be done : card the flowers and shade from sun. Dahlias stake : thin the flowers. Daisies propagate. Double-blossomed Perennials, with fibrous roots, propagate by division; dress borders as required. Edgings of Box, etc., clip in wet weather. Evergreens may be moved if wet weather; plant cuttings. Grass mow and roll weekly. Grass Seeds may be sown. Gravel weed and roll weekly. Hedges clip in moist weather. Mignonette sow. Pelargoniums propagate by cuttings. Perennials, in pots and elsewhere, will require water almost daily; break down flower-stalks as they finish blooming; seedlings transplant. Pipings of Pinks may be planted out. Potted Annuals will require water daily in dry weather. Ranunculuses plant in pots to bloom in November. Seeds gather as they ripen. Sowing to obtain varieties, had better be done in boxes. Tulips and other bulbous-rooted flower seed, sow. Turf may be laid. Watering will be required generally in dry weather. Weeding generally attend to.

SEPTEMBER.

Anemones plant. Annuals (hardy) sow. Auriculus, not shifted in August, now remove; water and shade; prepare awning to protect in Autumn and Winter; sow. Bulbous Roots plant for early blooming; sow. Carnation layers remove. Chrysanthemums, plant cuttings, etc.; dress borders assiduously. Edgings trim; plant. Fibrous-rooted Perennials propagate by slips, parting roots, etc. Fork over vacant compartments. Grass mow and roll; sow. Gravel weed and roll. Gurnsey Lillies pot. Heart's Ease, plant cuttings; trim old. Hedges clip. Mignonette sow in pots to shelter in frames Pipings of Pinks, etc., plant out for blooming. Polyanthuses plant. Ranunculuses plant. Seedlings plant out. Seeds gather as ripe. Transplant Perennials. Tuberous-rooted plants transplant. Turf lay.

OCTOBER.

Anemones plant. Annuals, done flowering, pull up; sow hardy. Auriculus move to sunny shelter; protect from rain and snow; remove dead leaves, slip. Bulbous Roots plant; those in flower protect; place in water glasses. Carnation layers plant in pots. Chrysanthemum cuttings, finish planting. Climbers plant. Compost prepare. Cuttings plant. Dahlias protect in flower; begin to take up roots to dry and store as the leaves decay. Edgings

trim. Evergreens plant, trim. Fibrous-rooted plants transplant where required; divide roots. Grass mow and roll. Gravel weed and roll. Green-house plants remove from borders to the house. Hedges trim, plant, plash. Hoe and Rake as required. Layers make; they will have to remain twelve months. Leaves gather as they fall, and store for composts. Mignonette shelter. Pipings of Pinks, etc., finish planting to remain. Planting generally may be done. Potting perform as required; dress old potted plants. Primulas, all this genus (Polyanthus, etc.,) may be propagated by slips. Prune generally. Ranunculuses plant. Seedlings shelter. Seeds, finish gathering. Suckers remove and plant out. Trench vacant ground. Tuberous-rooted plants insert, especially Paonies. Turf may be laid.

NOVEMBER.

Anemones plant, if not done in October. Auriculus shelter. Bulbous Roots finish planting in dry weather; cover beds with mats, etc., in bad weather; pot for forcing. Carnation layers, potted, shelter; finish planting. Climbers, as Ivy, Clematis, etc., plant and train against walls. Composts prepare. Dahlias take up after the first frost; dry and store under sand, where the temperature keeps about 40 degrees. Dressing the borders is now the chief occupation. Edgings plant. Evergreens finish planting; finish layering. Fibrous-rooted plants finish dividing and planting. Fork over borders, shrubberies, etc. Grass roll: keep free from leaves. Gravel weed, sweep and roll. Hedges plant, clip, plash. Hoeing and raking are the chief operations. Hyacinths, etc., place in water-glasses; put for forcing. Mulch round shrubs lately planted. Leaves collect for compost. Plant Perennials and Biennials. Planting perform generally. Potted Shrubs plunge in the earth of a well-sheltered border. Pot plants for forcing, as Roses, Carnations, etc. Prune Shrubs generally. Ranunculuses plant, if not done in October. Seedlings in boxes remove to a warm situation. Shrubs of all kinds plant; stake them as a support against boisterous winds. Suckers from Roses and other shrubs separate and plant. Tulips, finish main planting. Turf may be laid.

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Parties who are inexperienced in the qualities of flowers, and desire assortments, either of large or small extent, may have the aid of our practical knowledge in the selection of sorts.

To such persons we offer to supply—

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[From the Texas Almanac for 1869, a Statistical Publication of 250 pages.]

Landreths' Rural Register, 1869.

JUST as we are about to close the last pages of THE TEXAS

Almanac, we have received a copy of this modest, unpretending, but useful Annual, published by D. Landreth & Son, of Philadelphia, and distributed without charge among their customers and correspondents.

"There is no end to the writing of books," some one has said; but of the vast number, alas how many are there which fall still-born from the press, without interest enough to secure perusal, or, if read, profitless to the reader! Then, again, on the contrary, good ones abound on science, on art, on politics, on religion, on medicine, and metaphysics, and information on such topics is within the reach of all; and yet, strange as it may seem, on gardening, considered as an art, which interests so very large a proportion of our people, and comes to the hearthstone and daily wants of every rural homestead in the land, what a deficiency appears! Ride with us through the greater portion of the South, so blessed by soil and climate as to produce, with a tithe of the labor required in other lands, all which skill and energy elsewhere combined produce, and witness the dearth of culinary vegetables-seldom in profusion as to quantity. still more seldom as to variety and quality. We therefore hail with satisfaction this most praiseworthy effort to popularize a delightful as well as most useful art. We are, of course, aware there are voluminous publications on the subject; but the one we are now reviewing comes home to every man's door: without money and without price. Within its sixty-four pages is a monthly calendar, telling us of the seeds to be sown, the sorts of each kind or variety best suited to the several latitudes and seasons, the work necessary to be done to secure desired ends; then we have brief descriptions of the more important vegetables, and comparisons of the relative worth of varieties of the same class. There is an interesting article on "Climatic Influences," showing the power of climate on the growth of certain vegetables. There are remarks, also, on gardening at the South for the Northern markets. We of Texas are perhaps too remote to take advantage of some of the suggestions under this head; but they cannot fail to be of service to others more favorably located for this branch of industry.

The life-long and inherited experience of the Messrs. Landreth on the several topics which they discuss, gives their words more than ordinary weight. They speak practically, enforced as they are by six hundred acres under their personal supervision. On a visit to Philadelphia, during the past autumn, we stopped for a few hours at Bristol, to view the estate at Bloomsdale, the noted Seed Farm of the Landreths. Many years had elapsed since our former visit, within which interval it was evident progress had been the emphatic watchword. The buildings had grown to a village. There were spacious barns, numerous stately structures of uniform architectural design, for drying the crops as gathered hulm and seed; storehouses for the preservation of the products; workshops, so to speak, where the seeds are measured, put into little paper bags, ready labeled, tied into convenient packages, and made ready for wholesale customers-the druggists and storekeepers of the Union. There were portable steam-engines, which admitted of movement from point to point, for threshing and cleaning; mills, for grinding fertilizers and stock food; a blacksmith, carpenter and wheelwright shop; in short, every appliance which might be looked for in an incorporated or government institution. There were also neat cottages for the workmen, each with its garden of vegetables and flowers; a score or two of mules worth the price of carriage horses; Devon oxen, for draught; and thorough-bred Alderney cows for the family dairy. The season was too far advanced on the occasion of our visit, to see the crops to advantage—some had been already harvested, others were roots destined for next season's seeding. We, however, spent a few hours riding over the grounds. To convey an idea of their appearance, let the reader imagine a well-planned family garden, laid out in parallel lines, with walks between; across the parallelograms are planted the several kinds of vegetables which go to make up a well-stocked kitchen garden, each in its true proportion, neatly tilled and cared for; imagine, then, this plot of ground, distended and expanded to five hundred acres, without an intervening fence, and he will have a conception of the estate of Bloomsdale.

For twenty years our lot has been identical with that of Texas; we feel the deepest interest in all which concerns her welfare, and we would gladly aid, to the full extent of our ability, in the development of her resources. First among such are, doubtless, the products of the soil, and hence we are anxious to commend to the attention of our people whatever tends to that end. We cannot, perhaps, close this article more appropriately than by reprinting the final words of the *Rural Register* in the Calendar for December.

"With the 'before-handed' farmer, the present month admits of time to look back upon the past, examine the present condition of affairs, and plan the future; all this he can do, and find time beside for family enjoyments, for the entertainment of friends at his own cheerful fireside, or the participation in similar pleasures at others' homesteads. In these social enjoyments consists a part of the charm of rural life; they are the out-pourings, the gushing of good feeling, as contrasted with artificial city life, where the card is made to represent the countenance, and a call within prescribed hours is the expression of friendship!

"Our own labor too—a labor of love—in the compilation of this little pamphlet, likewise draws to a close. Starting with the incoming year of '69, the reader and ourselves have jogged along, holding pleasant chitchat; it may be hoped pleasant

to each: now stopping to discuss some little point in husbandry or gardening, then moving onward to another resting place in the journey, where we halted to confer together upon some topic of present interest. Thus pleasantly engaged, we have reached the close of another eventful year. On its review let each of us determine to amend our practice (we are not discussing morals), endeavor to turn our time to the best account; plow deeply where deep plowing is desirable, manure freely, till promptly, and thus make two blades grow where but one now grows; but, above all, let us cultivate and cherish family affections, make the dear spot called home the centre of our joys, the very heart-core of our love; and as a means to incite that love in others, gather round our homestead all that is cheerful and enticing--sweet flowers, beautiful trees, good books, musical instruments, social enjoyments. Thus, whilst our children are insensibly screened from danger, they are improving in mind, and being prepared to fill the high and important positions in life, to which an American farmer's sons and daughters may justly aspire."





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